

that a few species of *Polyxenus* occur in pine forests, especially in the leaf litter, and Hopkin and Read (1992) state that *Polyxenus* are often bark-dwellers. It was surprising, however, that the millipedes were not present in the grassy or natural habitats that were higher in arthropod diversity than the disturbed areas where they were collected (J. F. Tooker, unpublished data). Disturbed areas may provide suitable habitats for *Polyxenus lagurus* because of their dry microclimate (Hopkins and Read 1992) and lower abundance of predaceous arthropods (J. F. Tooker, unpublished data).

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NOTE

A Type Species Designation for *Actilasioptera* Gagné (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae)

I recently described a new genus named *Actilasioptera* and included in it five new species, all from grey mangrove in Australia (Gagné, R. J. and L. L. Law, 1999. *Actilasioptera* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae), a new genus for Australasian and Asian gall midges of grey mangroves, *Avicennia* spp. (Avicenniaceae), pp. 22–35. In Csóka, G., W. J. Mattson, G. N. Stone, and P. W. Price, eds. *The Biology of Gall-Inducing Arthropods*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service General Technical Report NO-199). I neglected to designate a type species there so do so now, viz., *Actilasioptera tumidifolium* Gagné. According to Article 13b

of the the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Third Edition, 1985), a genus published after 1931 must be accompanied by type fixation. *Actilasioptera* becomes valid as of the date of publication of this note and not the date of its formal description (ICZN).

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NOTE

Notes on Chilean Orussidae (Hymenoptera) and a Probable New Host Association

Orussidae is the only entomophagous family of Symphyta. Records associate species with wood-boring Coleoptera and Hymenoptera. Middlekauff (1983. *Entomology,*

University of California Publications, Vol. 101, 46 pp.) gave a good summary of known biological information.

Two species of Orussidae have been re-

corded from Chile, *Orusella dentifrons* (Philippi) and *Guiglia chilensis* Benson (Smith, 1988. Systematic Entomology 13: 205–261). Orussids are rarely found, and only several specimens are known for each. Information on host associations is almost entirely lacking for these and for the entire Neotropical fauna of three other genera and 10 species. Thus, clues to possible hosts are significant. A label on a specimen of *O. dentifrons* adult reads “*Nothofagus*.” Even though adult collection records are not always accurate, it may have emerged from *Nothofagus* infested by a beetle. An “Orussidae sp.” was listed as a parasite of *Oectropsis latifrons* Blanchard (Cerambycidae) by Barriga (1990. Revista Chilena Entomología 18: 57–59), but we have not located this specimen.

Since 1988, the senior author has examined several more specimens of each species and located the holotype of *O. dentifrons*, and the junior author has discovered some important host information for *G. chilensis*.

Guiglia chilensis.—Smith (1988) saw one specimen, the allotype. The holotype has not been located. The junior author reared one specimen from *Baccharis linearis* (R. and P.) (Compositae), a native plant to Chile and Argentina. Numerous specimens of *Trigonogenium biforme* Cobos (Buprestidae) emerged from stems of the same plant. This buprestid, known only from central Chile, is relatively rare in collections, but, knowing the host plant, it is easy to breed and obtain the adults. A specimen of *G. chilensis* emerged from the buprestid infested stems, and this is the first probable host association for *G. chilensis*. The specimen is from “Chile-R[egión] Metropol[itana], Runge, 18 Oct. 97” and with the additional label “En *Baccharis linearis* (R. et P.), c/*Trigonogenium biforme* Cobos.” It is deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC (USNM).

One other specimen examined by the senior author is labeled “Chile, R. Metropol., El Canelo, 10.Ene.1993, Leg. M. Beéche” (in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile).

Orusella dentifrons.—Smith (1988) did not locate the holotype. Subsequently, however, the holotype was found at the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile. It bears the following labels “*Oryssus dentifrons*, Los Ulmos. 1864”; “C.U.”; “Colección Philippi”; “Holótipo” [red]; “*Oryssus dentifrons* Phil., det Roh. Feb. 1–21”; “*Oryssus dentifrons* R. R. Philippi det. A. Camousseight”; “Chile M.N.H.N., Tipo No. 110.” This agrees with Philippi’s description (1873. Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung 34: 296–316). It is undoubtedly the specimen Rohwer (1925. Revista Chilena de Historia Natural 29: 41–46) examined when he redescribed Philippi’s types. The condition of the specimen is still essentially as Rohwer stated – the abdomen is missing and the thorax is partially crushed.

Two additional specimens of *O. dentifrons* are labeled as follows: “Fundo Malcho, Linares, Chile, Nov. 1956, L. E. Peña” (in the USNM); “S. Chile, Los Muermos forest, I-19-51, Ross & Michelbacher, collrs.” (det. Middlekauff ’54) (in the California Insect Survey, University of California, Berkeley; W. W. Middlekauff, personal communication).

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